

REMARKS

Claims 1-2, 4-5, 7-24, 26, 28-29, 32, and 34-51 remain pending. Claims 5, 7-24, 26, 32 and 34-51 are withdrawn from consideration. A two-month petition for extension of time is being filed concurrently herewith. Please reconsider the above-referenced application in light of the following remarks.

Claims 1 and 4 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Okamoto in view of Scheuble. The rejection is respectfully traversed.

The Office Action asserts that "Scheuble discloses (fig. 2 and col. 13, lines 27-50) a liquid crystal display device including a product of a height of said recesses and projections of said light diffusive reflective electrode ($3 \text{ um} \leq d \leq 7 \text{ um}$) and a birefringence [$0.035 \leq \Delta n \leq 0.010$] of said a liquid crystal layer." (Office Action, p. 3). Applicants respectfully disagree.

In Scheuble, and particularly, FIG. 2 and col. 13, ll. 27-50, the 'd' is disclosed with "the layer thickness of the liquid crystal layer and of the compensation layer is preferably $3 \text{ um} < d < 7 \text{ um}$." The 'd' in the claimed invention, in contrast, is a meaning of a "height of [a] recesses and projections of [a] light diffusive reflective electrode." The claimed 'd' of the present invention is completely different from the 'd' described in Scheuble.

For example, the Examiner's attention is respectfully directed to Applicants' FIG. 1. In FIG. 1, the thickness of the liquid-crystal layer 3 can be seen with a light diffusive electrode 13. A recess and projection layer 14 is also illustrated. In other words, the 'd' is a height of the recesses and projections of the light diffusive electrode which is illustrated by the highest and lowest point of the second orientation film layer 15. This is completely different from Scheuble's FIG. 2.

Moreover, Scheuble does not disclose or suggest a “light diffusive reflective electrode” at all. Scheuble relates to a *projection-type* liquid crystal display device and, as such, a light-diffusive reflective electrode, as claimed by the Applicants, is unnecessary in Scheuble. This is an additional reason that Scheuble does not teach or suggest the subject matter recited in claim 1.

As such, the cited references, alone or in combination, do not teach or suggest that a product of a height of the recesses and projections of a light diffusive reflective electrode and a birefringence of a liquid crystal layer is in the range of about 10 to 53 nm at a twist angle of about 40 degrees and about 10 to 64 nm at a twist angle of about 65 degrees.

Claim 4 depends from claim 1 and should be allowable along with claim 1 for at least the reasons provided above regarding claim 1, and on its own merits.

Claim 2 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Okamoto in view of Scheuble, and further in view of Terashita. The rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 2 depends from claim 1 and should be allowable along with claim 1 for at least the reasons provided above regarding claim 1, and on its own merits. Specifically, Okamoto and Scheuble, alone or in combination, do not teach or suggest that a product of a height of the recesses and projections of a light diffusive reflective electrode and a birefringence of a liquid crystal layer is in the range of about 10 to 53 nm at a twist angle of about 40 degrees and about 10 to 64 nm at a twist angle of about 65 degrees.

Claim 28 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Okamoto in view of Scheuble. The rejection is respectfully traversed.

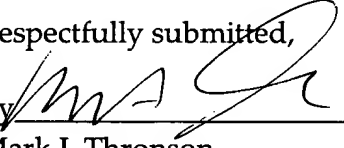
As discussed above, Okamoto and Scheuble, alone or in combination, do not teach or suggest that a product of a height of the recesses and projections of a light diffusive reflective electrode and a birefringence of a liquid crystal layer is in the range of about 10 to 53 nm at a twist angle of about 40 degrees and about 10 to 64 nm at a twist angle of about 65 degrees. The claimed 'd' of the present invention is completely different from the 'd' described in Scheuble.

Claim 29 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Okamoto in view of Scheuble, and further in view of Terashita. The rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 29 depends from claim 28 and should be allowable along with claim 28 for at least the reasons provided above regarding claim 28, and on its own merits. The 'd' in the claimed invention is a meaning of a "height of [a] recesses and projections of [a] light diffusive reflective electrode," which is completely different from that described in Scheuble.

In view of the above, each of the presently pending claims in this application is believed to be in immediate condition for allowance. Accordingly, the Examiner is respectfully requested to pass this application to issue.

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